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Antecedent Analysis of Household Consumption of Family Hope Program (FHP) Recipients in Lepadi Village, Pajo District, Dompu, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

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Abstract. This study aims to analyze antecedent factors that affect the consumption of households receiving the Family Hope Program (FHP) in Lepadi Village, Pajo District, Dompu, West Nusa Tenggara. The factors studied included smoking status, private vehicle ownership, productive asset ownership, and land and property ownership. The approach used in this study is quantitative with an explanatory design. The research sample consisted of 45 FHP recipient households who were selected purposively. Data was collected through a questionnaire that measured respondents' perceptions of the variables studied using the Likert scale. The analysis method used is multiple linear regression to test the influence of independent variables on household consumption as a dependent variable. The results showed that smoking status factors significantly affected household consumption, while private vehicle ownership, productive assets, and land and property had no significant effect.

Keywords. Household consumption, smoking status, family hope program, vehicle ownership, productive assets, land, property

Introduction

Household consumption is one of the indicators used to measure the economic welfare of a community. As a key component in the measurement of gross domestic product (GDP), household consumption patterns often reflect the level of access to necessities, education, and health services (Deaton & Muellbauer, 1980). In Indonesia, the government, through the Family Hope Program (FHP), provides cash assistance to poor households to improve welfare, including in the aspect of consumption. The program focuses on households that meet the poverty criteria and is expected to increase their consumption, especially in basic needs such as food and education (Alderman et al., 2014).

However, while this social assistance aims to improve well-being, its impact on household consumption patterns is not always linear or direct. Some households receiving FHP reported an increase in consumption, while others did not feel a significant change. Therefore, it is important to explore other factors that can affect the consumption patterns of households receiving FHP, in addition to the direct economic factors caused by the social assistance. These factors can be in the form of smoking status, private vehicle ownership, productive asset

ownership, and land and property ownership, which may act as antecedents or trigger variables in determining household consumption patterns (Scholz & Seshadri, 2009).

Smoking status can have a significant impact on household spending, as spending on cigarettes often reduces funds that should be used for other needs (Giles et al., 2018). In the context of households receiving FHP, smoking habits can be a barrier to increasing the consumption of more nutritious or high-quality goods. Many previous studies have shown that households that allocate most of their income to cigarette consumption often have difficulty meeting other basic needs (Bhardwaj et al., 2017). Therefore, smoking status is an important factor that needs to be analyzed concerning the consumption of households receiving FHP in Lepadi Village.

Private vehicle ownership is another factor that is an indicator of the welfare of a household. Private vehicles can facilitate access to markets or health facilities, which can have a positive impact on household consumption. However, on the other hand, private vehicles can also add to household expenses in the form of operational and maintenance costs (Hunt & Laird, 2013). Research by Chang & Lai (2015) shows that households that own private vehicles tend to allocate budgets for vehicle costs, which can reduce the funds available for other needs. This needs to be analyzed further to understand its impact on the consumption of households receiving FHP in Lepadi Village.

Ownership of productive assets, such as small businesses or agricultural land, is also a factor that can affect household consumption. Productive assets can provide an additional source of income for households, which in turn increases the capacity to meet consumption needs. Households that have productive assets tend to have more stable and higher consumption (Maluccio et al., 2005). In addition, land ownership and other property have the potential to increase the economic capacity of households. Property and land can be used as collateral for access to credit or can be sold for additional funds. However, in some cases, households with property ownership are less likely to make optimal use of it, which can be caused by a variety of factors, including legality issues or the inability to access the property market (Deininger & Byerlee, 2012).

Lepadi Village, located in Pajo District, Dompu, West Nusa Tenggara, has economic characteristics dominated by the agricultural sector, with most of its residents relying on agriculture as the main source of income. However, poverty is still a major problem in this village, and FHP recipients still face great challenges in increasing household consumption. The influence of FHP assistance on household consumption in this village has not been maximized, which can be caused by other socio-economic factors that affect consumption patterns.

With this background, this study aims to analyze antecedent factors that affect the consumption of households receiving FHP in Lepadi Village, Pajo District, Dompu, West Nusa Tenggara. It is hoped that the results of this study can provide deeper insight into the factors that affect household consumption in the village and provide recommendations to improve the effectiveness of social assistance provided to poor households.

Methodology

This study uses a quantitative approach with an explanatory design, which aims to analyze the influence of smoking status, private vehicle ownership, productive asset ownership, and land and property ownership on the consumption of FHP recipient households in Lepadi Village, Pajo District, Dompu, West Nusa Tenggara. The sample in this study consisted of 45 FHP recipient households who were selected purposively. Data was collected through questionnaires designed to measure these variables, using a Likert scale to assess respondents'

perceptions of smoking status, vehicle ownership, productive assets, and property towards household consumption. This questionnaire consists of several items that measure the level of respondents' understanding and behavior regarding the variables studied.

The data analysis method used in this study is multiple linear regression to test the relationship between independent variables and household consumption as a dependent variable. The software used to analyze the data is Smart-PLS, which allows hypothesis testing and correlation analysis between variables.

Results and Discussion

Outer Model

Convergent Validity

Convergent validity is evaluated through the outer loading value on the latent variable related to the indicator. In this phase of the study, correlation values exceeding 0.70 were considered adequate. The following are the results of outer loading obtained in this study:

Table 1. Outer Loading

Variable	Item	Outer Loading	Criterion	Status
Household Consumption	Y1	0.851	>0.70	Valid
	Y2	0.881		
	Y3	0.753		
	Y4	0.769		
	Y5	0.719		
Smoking Status	SS1	0.777		
	SS2	0.899		
	SS3	0.733		
	SS4	0.827		
Private Vehicle Ownership	PV1	0.763		
	PV2	0.856		
	PV3	0.974		
	PV4	0.707		
Ownership of productive assets	PA1	0.806		
	PA2	0.830		
	PA3	0.796		
	PA4	0.838		
Ownership of land and other property	LP1	0.726		
	LP2	0.830		

	LP3	0.780		
	LP4	0.839		

Source: Data Processing, 2024

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that the outer loading value of the four variables is > 0.70 , so it can be concluded that the indicators that measure the variables do not need to be eliminated.

Cronbach's Alpha

Cronbach's Alpha was used to assess how well the items in the questionnaire measured the same construct. In confirmatory research, Cronbach's alpha values greater than 0.70 are used, while in exploratory studies, Cronbach's alpha values in the range of 0.60 to 0.70 are still considered acceptable (Ghozali, 2021).

Table 2. Cronbach's Alpha

Variable	Criterion	Cronbach's alpha
Household Consumption	>0.70	0.817
Smoking Status		0.842
Private Vehicle Ownership		0.851
Ownership of productive assets		0.856
Ownership of land and other property		0.824

Source: Data Processing, 2024

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that Cronbach's Alpha value for each variable exceeds 0.70, which indicates that each variable is considered reliable and worthy of use in further research.

R-Square

Structural model testing is carried out through the analysis of the value of the determination coefficient (R^2) as a parameter to measure the level of model suitability (goodness-of-fit). Information about the R^2 value in the PLS Algorithm report can be accessed by selecting R Square (Ghozali, 2021). The use of R^2 values aims to evaluate the extent to which endogenous variables are influenced by other variables, with the classification of R^2 values as strong (0.67), moderate (0.33), and weak (0.19) (Ghozali, 2021).

Table 3. R Square

Variable	R Square	Information
Household Consumption	0.826	Strong

Source: Data Processing, 2024

Based on the data in Table 3, it shows that the R Square value of Household Consumption is 82.6%, the variance is smoking status, private vehicle ownership, productive asset ownership, and ownership of land and other property, while the remaining 17.4% is related to external variables or factors that were not studied in this study.

Inner Model

The next test step involves assessing the significance of the impact of exogenous variables on endogenous variables, taking into account the parameter coefficient and the significance of t-statistical values. Path coefficient evaluation is used to describe how strongly an exogenous variable influences endogenous variables. If the P-value is $\leq \alpha$, then it is said to be significant. Information about the path coefficient values in the SmartPLS Bootstrapping report can be accessed by selecting the path coefficient (Ghozali, 2021).

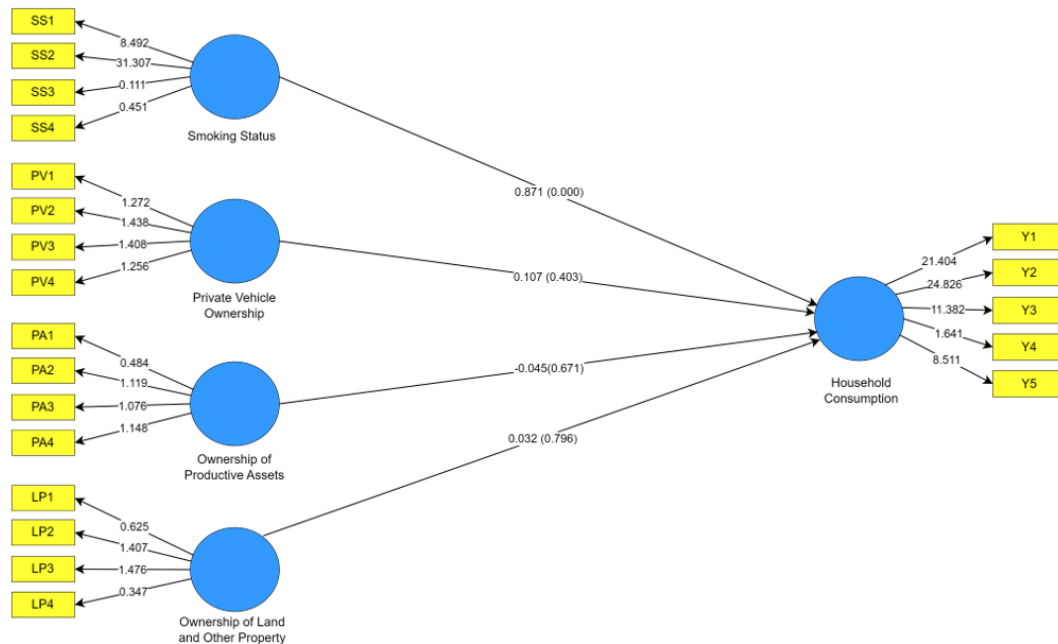


Figure 1. Bootstrapping Test Results

Table 4: Direct Impact Bootstrapping Results

Path	Original Sample (O)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values	Status
Smoking Status -> FHP Household Consumption	0.871	0,047	18.478	0.000	Significant
Private Vehicle Ownership -> FHP Household Consumption	0.107	0.128	0.837	0.403	Insignificant
Productive Asset Ownership -> FHP Household Consumption	-0.045	0.107	0.425	0.671	Insignificant

Land and Other Property	0.021	0.124	0.258	0.796	Insignificant
Ownership -> FHP					
Household Consumption					

Source: Data Processing (2024)

Table 4 indicates that the t-statistical value exceeds the essential t-table value, specifically $18.478 > 1.48$. The p-value is 0.000, which is less than the significance level of 0.05. The hypothesis test indicates that smoking status significantly influences household consumption among FHP participants in Lepadi Village, Pajo, Dompu, West Nusa Tenggara. Conversely, the remaining three categories exhibit a negligible impact on FHP household spending.

The effect of smoking status on household consumption of FHP recipients in Lepadi Village, Pajo District, Dompu, West Nusa Tenggara

The results of the analysis showed that smoking status had a significant and positive effect on the consumption of households receiving FHP in Lepadi Village, Pajo District, Dompu, West Nusa Tenggara. This is because smoking habits directly increase household expenses. In some studies, cigarette consumption is considered a form of unproductive expenditure that persists even though beneficiaries of social assistance tend to have economic limitations. The Health Research and Development Agency (2020) shows that in poor households in Indonesia, cigarette consumption is one of the main components of expenditure after food needs, shifting the budget for education, health, and other needs. This shows that spending on cigarettes tends to dominate household spending structures, especially in groups with limited incomes, such as FHP recipients.

In addition, limited access to health education among FHP recipients can strengthen the impact of smoking status on household consumption. The lack of knowledge about the dangers of smoking and its long-term impact, both for health and economic welfare, causes households that receive FHP to continue to allocate funds for cigarettes. Mboi et al. (2019) showed that households with lower education tend to have a higher prevalence of smoking, and in turn increase spending on non-essential consumption such as cigarettes, which has an impact on decreasing the allocation of funds for other primary needs. This creates a cycle of dependence on consumption expenditure that does not support the improvement of the family's economic conditions in the long run.

Cultural factors also play an important role in strengthening the relationship between smoking and household consumption in communities such as Lepadi Village. In many societies, including West Nusa Tenggara, smoking is often considered part of a social culture that is difficult to change, so despite economic pressure, households still allocate funds to buy cigarettes. Research from Setyonaluri and Nurul (2021) shows that strong social norms regarding smoking habits make households reluctant to reduce cigarette consumption, even if it comes at the expense of spending on other needs. This is a big challenge for the government in designing policies that can reduce cigarette consumption among social assistance recipients.

The impact of smoking habits on household consumption of FHP recipients is further exacerbated by the limited access to public health programs that can reduce the prevalence of smoking. Minimal interventions related to education on financial and health management for FHP recipients make many households unaware of the financial consequences of smoking

habits. Research from Trihono et al. (2020) shows that social assistance programs are often not accompanied by adequate health interventions, so unhealthy consumption behaviors such as smoking persist.

The effect of private vehicle ownership on household consumption of FHP recipients in Lepadi Village, Pajo District, Dompu, West Nusa Tenggara

The results of the analysis showed that private vehicle ownership did not have a significant effect on the consumption of households receiving FHP in Lepadi Village, Pajo District, Dompu, West Nusa Tenggara. This can be explained through various factors related to the consumption patterns of poor households. Banerjee and Duflo (2011) revealed that low-income households, including social assistance recipients such as FHP, are more likely to allocate expenditure on basic needs such as food, education, and health, compared to indirect expenditures such as personal vehicles. Although private vehicles can provide ease of mobility, poor households tend to prioritize needs directly related to physical and psychological well-being, which do not include expenses for maintenance or vehicle purchases.

The second factor is the economic limitations faced by households receiving FHP. In many rural areas, such as Lepadi Village, private vehicles are owned by some households, but they are not used optimally. Research by Gertler et al. (2006) shows that although poor households have private vehicles, they tend to allocate spending to more urgent and immediate needs such as food consumption, health, and education. Private vehicles, while providing convenience, do not always serve as a top priority in the consumption structure. In contrast, expenses for vehicles such as fuel, maintenance, and taxes are considered an additional burden that does not support household well-being in the short term.

On the other hand, geographical and social factors also affect the use of private vehicles in rural areas. In many rural areas, including Pajo District, the use of private vehicles is often limited to specific needs, such as transporting agricultural produce or for emergency purposes, while public transportation or public transportation is more often used for daily activities. According to a study by Mena et al. (2016), accessibility to more affordable and efficient public transportation in many rural areas reduces the need to rely on private vehicles. This shows that although private vehicle ownership exists, its effect on household spending is very limited due to its suboptimal use.

In addition, FHP recipients in Lepadi Village have limitations in terms of maintaining private vehicles. Vehicle operating costs, such as fuel, maintenance, and repairs, are often an additional burden that poor households cannot afford, despite owning a private vehicle. Research by Ravallion (2012) shows that poor household expenditures are more often used for immediate needs that support survival, and the maintenance of private vehicles tends to be considered non-urgent expenses. Even by owning a vehicle, households tend to prefer to reduce the costs associated with private vehicles to maintain financial balance.

Although private vehicles provide ease of mobility, vehicle ownership does not significantly change the consumption patterns of households receiving FHP. In many cases, private vehicles are simply seen as an aid that does not significantly affect the spending priorities of poor households. This is in line with the findings reported by Baird et al. (2014), which stated that cash transfers, such as those received by FHP recipients, are more used for the consumption of necessities and education than for investments in indirect assets such as personal vehicles. Thus, even if a private vehicle is owned, its impact on household consumption is very limited, since spending on vehicles is not considered a top priority in the financial planning of the household of social assistance recipients.

The effect of private vehicle productive asset ownership on the consumption of FHP recipient households in Lepadi Village, Pajo District, Dompu, West Nusa Tenggara

The results of the analysis showed that the ownership of productive assets did not have a significant effect on the consumption of households receiving FHP in Lepadi Village, Pajo District, Dompu, West Nusa Tenggara. The results of this analysis can be explained by several factors. Productive assets, while important in increasing production capacity and household income, are not always directly related to consumption expenditure, especially among households receiving social assistance, such as FHP. Banerjee and Duflo (2011) show that although poor households have productive assets such as land or agricultural equipment, the management of these assets is often hampered by limited access to capital, knowledge, or markets. Therefore, even though productive assets are owned, their use to increase household consumption is limited.

Households receiving FHP do not use their productive assets to increase consumption in the short term. According to Gertler et al. (2006), many social assistance recipients prefer to allocate relief funds for basic needs such as food, health, and education, rather than using productive assets for consumption purposes. Productive assets are more often used to increase production capacity or for long-term investment purposes, which ultimately do not directly affect household consumption in the short term.

In addition, limitations in the use of productive assets are also an important factor. In many rural areas, FHP recipients do not have adequate access to markets or supporting facilities to optimize productive assets, such as agricultural tools or land. A study by Mena et al. (2016) states that the lack of infrastructure and access to markets often hinders the potential income that can be generated from productive assets. As a result, these assets cannot be utilized optimally to increase household consumption.

Furthermore, the limited influence of productive asset ownership on household consumption can also be influenced by the social and economic behavior of FHP recipients. Baird et al. (2014) explain that poor households are more likely to spend social assistance on the consumption of necessities, such as food and medicine, rather than investing them in the development of productive assets. This condition illustrates that despite having productive assets, households receiving FHP tend to focus more on meeting immediate needs and do not prioritize asset management to increase consumption.

Thus, although the ownership of productive assets is important in increasing long-term income, factors such as limited market access, consumption behavior that is more focused on basic needs, and non-optimal utilization of assets cause the ownership of productive assets to have no significant effect on the consumption of households receiving FHP in Lepadi Village, Pajo District, Dompu, West Nusa Tenggara.

The effect of land ownership and other private vehicles on the consumption of households receiving FHP in Lepadi Village, Pajo District, Dompu, West Nusa Tenggara

The results of the analysis showed that land ownership and other property did not have a significant effect on the consumption of households receiving FHP in Lepadi Village, Pajo District, Dompu, West Nusa Tenggara.

The results of this analysis can be explained by several factors that affect the consumption patterns of poor households. Although land and property are valuable assets, households receiving FHP often do not use them for direct consumption. Many poor households are more likely to use available resources to meet basic needs such as food, education, and

health rather than invest in property assets that do not provide direct income (De Janvry et al., 2014). These assets are more often seen as social security or long-term reserves, rather than as a source of daily consumption.

Furthermore, land and property are not easily converted into cash that can be used for consumption in the short term. In Lepadi Village, land is more often used for agriculture or as a place to live, rather than as a source of income that can be immediately used for household consumption. This is in line with findings by Gertler et al. (2006), which show that poor households are more likely to allocate spending to meet basic needs than to invest in property or land. Therefore, despite owning property assets, households receiving FHP in the area are less likely to use it to increase consumption.

In addition, accessibility factors can also explain why land or property ownership does not significantly affect household consumption. In rural areas, many households face limitations in accessing markets or resources that would allow them to make productive use of their land or property. Research by Mena et al. (2016) shows that limited access to markets or infrastructure makes it difficult for many households in rural areas to generate income from property assets. Without the ability to convert assets into income, land and property cannot make a direct contribution to household consumption.

Social and cultural factors also affect the consumption patterns of households receiving FHP. These households tend to allocate expenses for urgent needs, such as food and health, rather than utilizing the land or property they own. Baird et al. (2014) show that social assistance recipients are more focused on meeting basic needs than investing or managing assets. Therefore, although land or property ownership reflects the existence of assets, it is not always related to consumption patterns, especially among poor families.

Thus, although land and property ownership are often considered indicators of wealth, their effect on the consumption of households receiving FHP in Lepadi Village is not significant. Property assets are more often used as long-term reserves than to meet the needs of direct consumption, which explains why land and property ownership do not have a significant impact on household consumption in the area.

Conclusion

Smoking status had a significant positive effect on the consumption of households receiving FHP in Lepadi Village, Pajo District, Dompu, West Nusa Tenggara, while the ownership of private vehicles, productive assets, and land and other property did not show a significant influence on the consumption of households receiving FHP.

Based on the results of the study, it is recommended that social assistance programs such as FHP consider more targeted interventions to reduce household expenditure on non-productive needs, such as cigarettes, as smoking status has been shown to have a significant effect on consumption. Education programs on health and financial management can help shift spending allocations toward more essential and productive needs. In addition, although the ownership of private vehicles, productive assets, and property does not have a significant effect, the government and related parties need to focus on increasing access to and utilization of productive assets to support household economic independence, increase purchasing power, and family welfare in the long term.

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